The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4275 第四千二百七十五號 咸三初月六唐 同治辛未年 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 20TH JULY, 1871. 西洋曆 一千八百七十一年七月廿日 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

July 19, CINGALA, from Whampoa.
July 19, PRIAM, Brit. str., 1,572, Butlin, Liverpool June 2nd, Port Said 15th, Suez 18th, Penang 9th, and Singapore 13th July, General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
July 19, SONDA, Brit. str., 1,217, Cates, Shanghai July 2nd, 3,171 bales Silk, 2,462 chests Tea, 120 packages Sundries, and Treasure $824,733.—P. & O. Co.

Departures.

July 19, HANS, for Guam.
July 19, FUSIYAMA, str., for Whampoa.
July 19, GLAMORGANSHIRE, for Manila.
July 19, ISABELLA Y 6 HERMANOS, for Manila.
July 19, KUISHU, str., for Canton.
July 19, ST. ROCH, for Singapore.
July 19, CAROLINE, for Shanghai.
July 19, GOLDEN SPUR, for Whampoa.
July 19, JANET HOLT, for Guam.
July 19, LOCHNAGAR, for Cape St. James.
July 19, ORIGONIAN, str., for Shanghai.
July 20, VOLGA, str., for Shanghai.
July 20, GODAVERY, str., for Yokohama.
July 20, DOUGLAS, str., for East Coast.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 19TH JULY.

Jane, for Cootie.
China, for Port Adelaide.
Rona, str., for Canton.
Triton, for Bangkok.
Kaisow, for Batavia.
Union, for New Zealand.

Passengers.

Per *Sunda*, str., from Shanghai,—
Capt. Kirk, wife and child, Mr. Specht, Capt. Gilison, and officers and crew of *Ganges*, and 68 Chinese.
Per *Priam*, str., from Liverpool, &c.,—
Mr. Walter and 1 Chinese servant.

Reports.

The British steamship *Sunda* reports fresh monsoon so far as Turnabout; since then Easterly winds, and from Swatow, thunder and lightning with much rain; passed steamship *Cleator*, and British ship *Red Deer*, bound up. Off the Heishan Islands, passed the P. & O. steamship *Malacca*, also bound up; on the 18th instant, off the Boat Rocks, at 5 p.m., passed the steamship *Chukiang*, bound up; on the 19th at 5 a.m., off Chelang Point, the *Yottung*.

The British steamship *Priam* reports having been on the ground in the Suez Canal for seventy-two hours; light N.E. winds and smooth water in China Sea. Off Piedra Branca (Singapore), on the 9th instant, passed the British ship *Bothwell Castle*. An encounter between pirates in the Malacca Strait and sundry junks having been reported in Singapore, gun-boats were sent with a detachment of soldiers, which bombarded the pirate village near Penang.

Auction Sale To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
Sundry Articles.

FOR SALE.

AT Messrs. H. JURGENS & Co's Auction Room, a London made Rose Wood Semi-Cottage PIANO, 6⅝ tri. cord.
tf 1214 Hongkong, 17th July, 1870.

FRESH CALIFORNIAN OATS & HAY, *just arrived*, and for Sale, at
MACEWEN & Co.
13, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 11th July, 1871. [21d 1180

KEELUNG COAL DEPOT.
AMOY.

STEAMERS can be supplied from the above depot with good Steam COALS, at $8.50 per ton, free alongside the vessel.
PASEDAG & Co., *Agents.*
2m 928 Amoy, 24th May, 1871.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO.

ARRANGEMENTS having been completed with the different Mediterranean Steamship Companies, we are now prepared to take cargo at through rates to any of the following Ports.
Marseilles, Barcelona, Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Trieste, Venice, Brindisi, Ancona, Smyrna, Constantinople and Odessa.
For further particulars, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
tf 960 Hongkong, 5th June, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS,
(Under the Management of Mr. and Mrs. Connor.)
Proprietor—J. RAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. Mrs. CONNOR will take especial charge of Lady visitors, and the arrangements will be found in every way conducive to their comfort.
Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, „ 1 „ 3 P.M.
Dinner, „ 7 „ 9 P.M.
Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.
Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.
French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.
tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

ALBION HOTEL,
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, HONGKONG.
G. W. SNELLING, *Proprietor.*

THIS new and Commodious Hotel is situated in a quiet and healthy part of the Town, commanding a full view of the Harbour, and is from its situation well adapted to afford a comfortable and pleasant place of sojourn to Families visiting the City. Hot and Cold Baths at all hours of the day.
PRIVATE DINING ROOMS AND RESTAURANT.
Breakfast ... ... at 9 A.M.
Tiffin ... ... at 1 P.M.
Dinner ... ... at 7 P.M.
1m 1058 Hongkong, 22nd June, 1871.
"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance: *Japan Mail*, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wm. Lemann, Esq.
George J. Helland, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
G. E. Weller, Esq.
Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Acting Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 4 „ „
„ 12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Acting Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1871.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Fourth Call of Twenty-five dollars per Share, on the Shares in the Capital of the Corporation, numbered from 20,001 to 40,000, inclusive, was payable on the 1st day of JULY last, at the Head Office and Branches of the Bank.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged on the amount of all calls unpaid, and the other provisions of the 30th article of the Deed of Settlement of the Corporation will also be enforced in respect of Shares upon which the Calls remain unpaid.
By order of the Court of Directors.
JAMES GREIG,
Acting Chief Manager.
tf 941 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON
(Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871. [6m 1070 June 24

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—1,500,000 DOLLARS, IN 1,500 SHARES OF 1,000 DOLLARS EACH.
PAID UP CAPITAL 300,000 DOLLARS.

Directors
W. H. CONDIT, Esq., (Messrs. Smith, Archer & Co.)
E. R. BELLIOS, Esq.
GEO. CRICHTON, Esq., (The Borneo Company, Limited.)
HERMANN MELCHERS, Esq., (Messrs. Melchers & Co.)
E. A. HITCHCOCK, Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
And Two Chinese merchants to be selected by the native shareholders after the allotment of shares.
Bankers:
THE CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

General Agents—Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Agents:—
Amoy ..... Messrs. H. A. PETERSEN & Co.
Bombay ..... „ SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Calcutta ..... „ ATKINSON, TILLON & Co.
Canton ..... „ OLYPHANT & Co.
Chefoo ..... „ FERGUSSON & Co.
Chinkiang ..... „ J. M. CANNY & Co.
Foochow ..... „ OLYPHANT & Co.
Hakodadi ..... „ HOWELL & Co.
Hankow ..... „ EVANS & RAINBOW.
Hiogo ..... „ SMITH, BAKER & Co.
Kiukiang ..... „ H. FRANCIS & Co.
Manila ..... „ FINDLAY RICHARDSON & Co.
Nagasaki ..... „ HOLME, RINGER & Co.
Ningpo ..... „ J. S. HUDSON & Co.
Penang ..... „ SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & Co.
Saigon ..... „ A. G. HOGG & Co.
San Francisco, Wm. N. OLMSTED, Esq.
Shanghai ..... Messrs. OLYPHANT & Co.
Singapore ..... THE BORNEO CO. LIMITED.
Swatow ..... Messrs. DIRCKS & Co.
Tientsin ..... JOHN HANNA, Esq.
Yokohama ..... Messrs. SMITH, ARCHER & Co.

THE Company having been Registered under the "Companies' Ordinance, 1865," and its shares allotted, will be prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World, at current rates, on and after 1st May next.
In addition to the usual brokerage, Thirty-three and one third per centum (33⅓%) of the profits of the Company will be distributed annually as a Bonus among Contributing Shareholders, proportionately to the amount of premia paid by them.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 707 Hongkong, 25th April, 1871.

HUGH PIERCY AUSTIN.

ALL Persons having claims against the above estate are requested to send them in on or before the 1st day of October, 1871, to the undersigned.
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary,
Administrator.
tf 816 Hongkong, 11th May, 1871.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sold Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. 1y 589 April 6

Intimations.

THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1ST JANUARY, 1863.

CAPITAL SH. TLS. 1,500,000 IN 1,000 SHARES OF TLS. 1,500 EACH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL SH. TLS. 300,000 OR TLS. 300 PER SHARE.

Provisional Committee:
E. H. LAVERS, Esq., *Chairman*, Messrs. Gilman & Co.
F. PORTER, Esq., Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.
E. C. SMITH, Esq., Messrs. Turner & Co.
J. I. MILLER, Esq., Messrs. J. Jarvie & Co.
A. SCHROERS, Esq., Messrs. Textor & Co.
H. G. PEMBERTON, Esq., Messrs. Adamson Bell & Co.

HEAD OFFICE, SHANGHAI.

A GENERAL MEETING was held at Shanghai on the 1st May, 1871, and it was resolved to form a Company for a further period of three years from 1st January, 1872, to be called the "North China Insurance Company," and the Directors of the present Company 1869-71 were appointed a Provisional Committee for that purpose.
At an adjourned meeting of intending shareholders, held on 22nd May, 1871, a draft Prospectus was submitted, and a resolution passed approving of the basis upon which the Provisional Committee proposed to reorganise the Company.
The Net profits of the Company will be divided amongst the shareholders in the following proportions, viz.—
ONE THIRD (33⅓%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the number of shares.
TWO THIRDS (66⅔%) to shareholders rateably in proportion to the Net Premia contributed by each.
Notice is hereby given that applications for shares in the undermentioned form will be received at the offices of the Company in Shanghai, or through the Agents at the several ports, until 30th September, and from London until 31st October, 1871.
Applications for shares from persons not resident in Shanghai must be accompanied by Power of Attorney to their Agents to sign the Deed of Settlement, and represent them in all matters connected with the Company.
Shanghai, 27th May, 1871.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.
To the Provisional Committee of the
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY.
(Term 1872-74.)
GENTLEMEN, hereby request that you will allot to Shares in the above Company, and agree to accept such Shares or any less number you may allot to, and agree to pay the first Call of Tls. 300 per Share, and all subsequent Calls, and to subscribe the Deed of Settlement whenever required to do so.
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
Forms of application for shares can be obtained at the Head Office, or by application to the Agents of the Company.
tf 974 Shanghai, 29th May, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.c.a.
From Canton	Tea, ...	2½%	12½%
„ Macao	Silk, ...	2 %	12½%
„ Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½%	12½%

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.
N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.
J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

INSURANCE
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IF required by shippers at time of making Freight engagements, Certificates of Insurance against Tea or Silk may be obtained from the Undersigned, on first-class English Companies, to the amount agreed upon at following rates, *by any steamers of the above Company.*
H'kong to London, } on Tea with average, 45/6
Canton do. } per cent., f. of a. 35/6
Macao do. } on Silk with average, 27/6 per cent.
Subject to a discount of 15 per cent.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*
tf 884 Hongkong, 22nd May, 1871.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. tf 583

FOR SALE,
Five per cent. Reduction on their Price List from the 16th to 29th instant.
Ex "Windhover."

PEAR'S Transparent SOAP, Borden's Condensed MILK, Brown and Polson's Corn FLOUR, Oswego ditto, SALAD OIL, MACCARONI, Crosse & Blackwell's French OLIVES, Mushroom and Walnut CATSUP, Calfsfoot and Assorted JELLIES, White WINE VINEGAR, TAPIOCA, Bologna, Brunswick, Orford, Ham, Tongue and Chicken and Lyon SAUSAGES, French and Findon HADDOCKS, TURBOT, MACKEREL, HERRINGS A LA SARDINE, Kippered HERRINGS and SALMON, Lockfyne HERRINGS, Assorted MEATS in 1lb. tins, Assorted Philippe and Canaud PATE, LOBSTERS in small tins, ½ lbs. bottles MUSTARD, Potted MEATS, Dried SPRATS, FARAMESAN, Pine and Berkeley CHEESES, Cooked York HAMS, small size, CHAMPIGNONS, ASPARAGUS, SARDINES, Preserved SALMON, ESSENCE of MEAT, OX TONGUES, in cask, CHOCOLATE, COCOA & COCOATINA, PICKLES, PERFUMERY, Sangster's UMBRELLAS, Dried and Crystalized FRUITS, Dried HERBS, Cutting & Co.'s preserved Fresh FRUIT and PEPPERS, Cod LIVER OIL, Quinine WINE, ESSENCE of GINGER, Straw HATS, Sedlitz POWDER, and various other STORES.
TERMS, CASH ONLY.
Price list at the Store.
KWONG CHEONG,
No. 114, Queen's Road.
2w 1213 Hongkong, 16th July, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 20th July, 1871, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An Invoice of STATIONERY, comprising Letter and Note PAPER, ENVELOPES, Sealing WAX, &c.
PLATED WARE.
50 Piculs MOTHER OF PEARL SHELL.
Australian BUTTER, in Kegs and Tins.
OLD TOM, GIN, BRANDY, GINGER BRANDY, WHISKEY, and 3 Casks Superior RUM.
200 Boxes SOAP.
Barrels PITCH and ROSIN.
Iron BEDSTEADS.
And,
A Small lot of JAPANESE WARE.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1237 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, *Queen's Road,*
TO-MORROW,
the 21st instant, at noon,—
Sundry GILMAN'S STORES.
An Invoice of CROCKERY, comprising: Dinner, Cheese, Pudding and Soup PLATES, Toilet SETS, JUGS, HAND-BASINS, MUGS, Tea CUPS and SAUCERS.
CORKSCREWS, Tape MEASURES, Key RINGS, HAMMERS, Fire-proof Iron CHESTS, sizes from 24 to 32 inch, Sporting GUNPOWDER, 11 barrels SPLIT PEAS, Sundry Oil PAINTINGS, CIGARS and SNUFF, 20 cases each 24 tins good Australian BUTTER, 10 boxes Marine SOAP POWDER, and a few cases good SHERRY.
And,
(On account of the concerned,)
49 cases Book BEER.
1236 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 22nd July, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
An assortment of JAPAN WARE, comprising: 8 Lacquered CABINETS, Work TABLES, Glove BOXES, Work BOXES, Cigar BOXES, TEAPOYS, &c., &c., BRONZES, PORCELAIN VASES, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1237 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
TUESDAY,
the 25th day of July, 1871, at 2 P.M.,
At the Godowns of Messrs. DERODE, DUBOIS & Co., Gage Street,—
All their remaining STOCK of Fine WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.
Comprising:
Montebello CORDON NOIR.
do. CARTE BLANC.
VERZENAY and other BRANDS.
CLARETS,—
MEDOC, MARGEAUX, ST. EMILION, ST. JULIEN, &c.
Jules Bellot fine CHAMPAGNE.
BRANDY, &c.
BARSAC, SAUTERNE, CHABLIS, NOYAU, VERMOUTH, PORT, SHERRY, CURACAO, ANISETTE, &c.
Assorted SYRUPS, LIQUEURS, &c., &c.
And a few cases of Preserved FRUITS, VEGETABLES, PATES, OIL, VINEGAR, &c., &c.
The whole will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1226 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., to sell by Public Auction, at their Godowns at Wanchi,
WEDNESDAY,
the 26th instant, at 12 o'clock,—
The following sizes of Oregon PINE LUMBER, in lots to suit Purchasers.

12	inch	111 feet.
14	„	556 „
2	„	34,377 „
3	„	63,491 „
4	„	73,937 „
5	„	465 „
6	„	13,566 „

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description whatsoever at Purchaser's fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1242 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from T. W. PEARCE, Esq., (owing to change of residence), to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Praya, Wanchi, on
SATURDAY,
the 29th day of July, 1871, at noon precisely,—
The whole of his substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing room, Dining room, and Bed room SUITES, Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
And a Grand PIANO, by Collard and Collard.
An American 6 Pocket BILLIARD TABLE.
Catalogues will be issued, and the whole will be on view on and after Thursday, the 27th inst.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
1233 Hongkong, 20th July, 1871.

IN the ESTATE of ERNEST SEYD & Co., YOKOHAMA.

To be sold by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
(if not previously disposed of by private contract),
On Thursday, the 24th August,
The valuable PROPERTY, known and registered as Lot No. 149, Foreign Concession, Yokohama, consisting of:
A first-class DWELLING HOUSE, Two solid built GODOWNS, and STABLES, OUT-HOUSES, &c., &c.
Together with a complete suit of Household and Office FURNITURE, contained therein.
All in first rate condition.
The ground plan measuring 884 Tsubos, or 13,924 square feet, as per Title-deed.
For particulars, apply to
H. CHI,
Administrator to the Estate of Ernest Seyd & Co., Yokohama.
1176]

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

Ex "B[redacted]ia," "Ambassador," &c., &c.

BASS & CO.'S OCTOBER BREW, in *hogsheads* and *kilderkins.*
Barclay & Co.'s PORTER, in hogsheads.
BEST JAMAICA RUM, in do.
BURKE'S DUBLIN STOUT, in quarts and pints.
BASS'S ALE, by Cameron and Saunders, in quarts and pints.
Duff Gordon's SHERRIES, different seals.
Superior Old Vintage PORT.
Hennessy's BRANDY, 1 star and 3 stars.
AVH GIN, in red cases.
Krug & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, in quarts and pints.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S OILMAN'S STORES.
HAMS, CHEESE, BACON, in tins.
Truffled PATES, FOIE GRAS, Preserved PROVISIONS of every description, American, English, Dutch, French and German VEGETABLES, in large assortment.
FINEST FRENCH BUTTER, in bottles.
PRIME DANISH BUTTER, in 7 lbs. Tins.
Sill's and Holstein BUTTER, in kegs.
RUSSIAN CAVIAR.
VANILLA BEANS.
TEYSSONEAUX JAMS, JELLIES, and FRUITS, in Juice and Brandy.
MENIER'S CHOCOLATE, *yellow, brown, and pink.*
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

CLARET, in wood.
ROAPILLION and BANDOL, in wood.
Breakfast and Dinner CLARETS, from $3.50 upwards.
Chateau LAFITTE.
Haute BRION.
Rhenish WINES, large assortment.
Sparkling HOCK and MOSELLE.
Haut BARSAC and SAUTERNE.
French LIQUEURS, CHARTREUSE, &c., &c., ABSYNTH.
Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynand FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

FINEST Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS, in boxes of 200 and 500; finest and real Havana CIGARS, in boxes of 50 and 100.
Vienna BOOTS, $4.00 per pair.
Dress „ $4.50 „
Just received,
per French Mail "DONNAI."
FINEST TURKISH TOBACCO.
H. N. RICKERTZEN.
tf 918 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

FOR SALE, by private contract, the Three first-class GODOWNS situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. FLETCHER & Co.
For particulars, &c., apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 534 Hongkong, 29th March, 1871.

CHINA SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.
REVISED TARIFF TO INDIA.

ON and after TO-DAY, the following will be the charge for telegrams of 20 words.
Hongkong to Town of Madras $24.60
Stations East and West of Chittagong as formerly.
By order,
W. H. ALSTON,
Superintendent.
Hongkong—Offices: Burd Lane,
July 11th, 1871. [tf 1182

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS AND CLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.
THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 286 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.
Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.
Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.
Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz.: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 18 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing:
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Waosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Takasima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

Intimations.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE Annual General MEETING of the above Club will be held in the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE TO-MORROW, the 21st instant, at 5 P.M.
REGINALD D. STARKEY,
Hon. Secretary.
3d 1228 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of Sixteen per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held yesterday, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after THURSDAY next, the 20th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 1222 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE First Ordinary Yearly MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Offices, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Victoria, on WEDNESDAY, August 9th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Board of Directors, and electing Auditors for the ensuing year.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
1191 Hongkong, 8th July, 1871.

HONGKONG & CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Company will be closed from the 6th to the 27th instant, both days inclusive, during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.
A. NEWTON,
Manager.
22d 1154 Hongkong, 6th July, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 36th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the *30th June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1997 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Auction Room of the Undersigned is REMOVED to the one lately occupied by Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., in *Queen's Road.*
H. JURGENS & Co.
1m 1141 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES, recently occupied by C. LANGDON DAVIS, Esq., Peddar's Wharf, consisting of five rooms and two verandahs.
The OFFICE, recently occupied by ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq., Peddar's Wharf.
The OFFICES, recently occupied by C. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., with verandah on the Praya, Peddar's Wharf.
Apply to
GEORGE F. HEARD,
Executor, Estate of
J. B. ENDICOTT, *deceased.*
tf 916 Hongkong, 27th May, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of KOWLOON. A list of HOUSES with *rise, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET,
With possession early in April.

THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanrosken House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THE Commodious GODOWNS, Business PREMISES and RESIDENCE, formerly occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co., situated at the junction of Graham and Wellington Streets.
Gas and Water laid on. Possession may be taken in March next. Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD,
tf 182 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO BE LET.

THE commodious Offices and Godowns formerly in the occupation of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., situated on Marine Lot 11, and fronting the Praya. Possession can be had on 1st April next.
For particulars of rent, &c., Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 76 Hongkong, 13th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).

THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKES, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

FOR SHANGHAI, *direct,*
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, TIENTSIN, *and* PORTS IN JAPAN.
THE O. S. S. Co.'s Steamship
"PRIAM,"
will be despatched TO-MORROW, 21

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Tuesday morning at 10.00, and the last messenger left the office at 10.20.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, JULY 20TH, 1871.

As is naturally to be expected, the sentiments of the Community have been widely divided with reference to the action of KWOK-A-SING *versus* the ATTORNEY-GENERAL. The case has been looked upon by the general public in a light quite apart from its strictly legal bearing. It has been impossible to dissociate from it the circumstances which were brought to light on the trial of KWOK-A-SING on *habeas corpus*; and the case of the Plaintiff thus stood from the first at an undoubted disadvantage. How far feelings of this kind may be justifiably imported into the consideration of a case, is a very nice question; but if the Jury were possibly too much influenced by them to pay as much regard as some might have wished to the dry logic of the question as set before them by Mr. FRANCIS, they at least had a good example of allowing feeling to enter into the matter in the CHIEF-JUSTICE, who not only did not conceal, but more than once openly avowed, the strong sentiments by which his mind was influenced. Within certain limits feeling may be perhaps admissible upon the part not only of a Jury, but even of a Judge. It is at times but a more rapid and a wider species of judgment; but it is notoriously apt to mislead and to prevent a sound conclusion being arrived at. It is not, however, very difficult to discern the point at which feeling in regard to a given question is excusable, and where it overstops that limit. In differing with the CHIEF-JUSTICE in his judgment with regard to KWOK-A-SING on the *habeas corpus*, we could sympathise with the feelings which in the opinion of many competent persons misled his judgment. It is natural for a man of thought and intelligence to have a horror of such an abomination as the coolie traffic. But in the feeling which he displayed in reference to the case just concluded, few, we think, will have any particular sympathy. That KWOK-A-SING stands attainted with very great crimes is known to everyone, and even the calm manner in which his Counsel introduced him as "a trader in this city," could scarcely be expected to dissipate old ideas. There is some talk to the effect that KWOK-A-SING declares he has been resident in Hongkong twenty years, and has never left it; but it is very strange that this circumstance should not have been mentioned before. It would at least have been a good point to have proved in the case against Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, and would have made the error which it was alleged he committed appear in a far more severe light than under the circumstances as they were generally understood. That the CHIEF-JUSTICE should display any bias in favour of a penalty being wrenched out of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE for endeavouring to bring a man like KWOK-A-SING to trial, formed a demonstration of feeling from which good sense must revolt. On the other hand, the feeling which must have influenced the Jury to some extent that the claimant of the penalty was not exactly the man to whom the Colony of Hongkong would be desirous to present £500, was one not unnatural, and likely to assist them rather than the contrary in arriving at a really sound conclusion on the matter. Evidently aware that there was a strong likelihood that the common sense of the Jury would induce them to give their verdict for the defendant, if they possibly could do so, the CHIEF-JUSTICE from the first displayed great anxiety to limit to the utmost the points that should go to them; and but for the skill of the defendant's Counsel would have succeeded in keeping out of their hands the one point to which the case ultimately narrowed itself, namely, whether the Attorney-General acted "knowingly" contrary to the sixth section of the *Habeas Corpus* Act, the Judge emphatically laying it down that the Act fully applied. Even this one point was split into two, the CHIEF-JUSTICE claiming that he should judge whether there was constructive knowledge. However a door, though a narrow one, was left open—large enough to allow four jurors to pass through—and whatever may be the exact technicalities of the case, Hongkong was saved from displaying to the world the monstrous satire of awarding £500 to a man who, if evidence never yet controverted is to be believed, is guilty of a deed which, whatever the CHIEF-JUSTICE may hold, the public regard as a most execrable crime. Except on the supposition of a mistaken identity, which, as above observed there was every reason to have proved, but which was not proved at the trial just concluded, KWOK-A-SING was the man who murdered the Captain of the *Nouvelle Penelope*, and it would be something startling that for this courtesy we should give him so much money. So far as this part of the case is concerned, we believe there is reason for congratulation; and the point of whether the act was done knowingly or not being submitted to the Jury, they were, we think justified in construing the statute favourably for the defendant, and adopting the view that he had not re-arrested the prisoner knowing that in doing so he was acting illegally. The truth is, the present suit is a natural sequence of the decision on *habeas corpus* given by the CHIEF-JUSTICE, upon which much comment has already been made. As pointed out by Mr. HAYLLAR, one of the chief inconsistencies in that decision—if it was to be taken as final—was that it disposed of the facts as well as the law of a criminal case which was avowedly decided upon the principles not of foreign, that is of Chinese or French, but of English, law. Notwithstanding the elaborate judgment of the CHIEF-JUSTICE, and his careful consideration of the subject, KWOK-A-SING stands untried to the present day. Knowing this would be the case when the French Consul abandoned his charge, it is not surprising that the Attorney-General should have strained every nerve to prevent what he conceived to be a defeat of justice; and if in doing so he, through an oversight, rendered himself obnoxious to a clause in a statute—a clause which for 200 years has never been acted upon—it would be going too far to say that he did so with the evil intention which the *Habeas Corpus* Act is designed to frustrate—the intention, that is, of keeping men in prison to prevent their being brought up for trial, not of arresting them so that they may be produced before a constitutional tribunal, and fairly and impartially put upon their trial at the earliest possible moment. It may no doubt be contended that in one sense it is likely the Attorney-General acted knowingly; that is to say, that having had his attention called to the *Habeas Corpus* Act by the proceedings in the Supreme Court, it was likely that the clause under which the suit was brought, would have come recently to his notice; but, as put by his able Counsel, it was open to grave doubt whether the clause could be held to apply in Hongkong at all, if it were not indeed absolutely obsolete; while there was certainly very reasonable ground to hold at the time KWOK-A-SING was arrested on the second occasion, that the two offences with which he was successively charged were different, though in the judgment, which was delivered subsequently, the CHIEF-JUSTICE held them to be the same. We are no defenders of high handed action on the part of government officials, but few people will be disposed to doubt that the Attorney-General was justified in using his utmost endeavours to prevent a defeat of justice, or that, in a case, where, there was no intention to do more than to bring up a man to be tried as quickly as possible, it would have been no less illogical than unjust to punish him under a statutory clause, designed to prevent officials and others from doing the exact opposite, to what he did that is keeping men back in order to prevent their being fairly tried.

SUPREME COURT.

July 19th.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

The Hon. Justice Ball sat yesterday for the Chief-Justice, and Mr. Hayllar conducted the prosecution for the Attorney-General. The following gentlemen were sworn as jurors: Messrs. E. A. d'Encarnaçao, A. de Britto, C. H. Seimund, E. da Cruz, R. Heermann, P. R. Doral, and G. King.

ENTERING A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Chun-sin-choong pleaded not guilty to a charge of entering during the night-time with felonious intent the dwelling house of Chun-Ahing and others, trading as the Tai-fun-shun hong, and to a second count for having in his possession without lawful excuse three picklock keys.

The evidence of Cheong-tai-hong, a coolie employed at the Tai-fun-shun shop, No. 71, Bonham Strand, was to the effect that on the morning of the 3rd instant, about 2 o'clock, he had occasion to go into the cash-room to get an envelope in which to enclose a letter he had just written. In the room in question he saw the prisoner crouching down. He took him in custody and handed him over to the nearest watchman. Prisoner was unknown to witness.

To Ako, the master of the shop, said he heard a disturbance in the night, and on going down found the prisoner in custody. He had no previous knowledge of him.

His Lordship asked whether it was not an extraordinary circumstance that a coolie should be up writing letters at 2 a.m.

Witness replied that the previous witness was head coolie.

Leong-Ahip, private watchman to the Nam-pakhongs, said he was on duty that morning at 2 o'clock, heard a noise from one of the hongs, and found the prisoner tied with a rope. Prisoner was handed over to him, and the keys produced were found on him by witness, who handed the prisoner and the keys over to a Sikh Constable.

Inspector Cradock stated that he went on the 3rd instant to the Tai-fun-shun hong, Bonham Strand, taking with him the keys produced, which he tried in the locks. Four of them were skeleton keys. The one marked "A" fitted and opened a drawer. The keys were originally ordinary English-made keys, but the wards have been filed out, and they are now skeleton keys.

This was the case for the Crown.

His Lordship observed that the first count must fail, because it was not shown that the prisoner entered during the night.

Mr. Hayllar admitted this, and said the second count only must go to the jury.

The prisoner made a lengthy defence, the gist of which was that the skeleton keys were not found upon him, and that he had been shockingly treated by everybody generally.

Wan Ayow, a witness called by the prisoner, stated that she lived with the prisoner. On the 2nd July, the prisoner brought a friend, Wong Asee, to the house. Wong Asee said to the prisoner "I'll take you to the Tai fung shun hong." They went out a little after 11 a.m., and never returned. The next she heard was that the prisoner was charged. When she found him he was in different clothes.

His Lordship placed the case on the second count before the jury, remarking on the fact that the prisoner's witness came prepared with her evidence, whereas it was usual to examine a witness.

The prisoner was convicted on the second count.

His Lordship told the prisoner it was fortunate for him that he was taken before he could carry out the offence which he had in view, as the sentence would otherwise have been more severe.

Sentenced to 18 months' hard labour.

BURGLARY AND STEALING.

Lee-a-ping and Chun-a-yow were charged with burglary, and stealing a quantity of wearing apparel, a meerschaum pipe, and a revolver, the property of J. R. Statia.

Prisoners pleaded *guilty of stealing* the clothing and pipe, and not guilty of the burglary.

Mr. Hayllar said that was sufficient.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoners each to three years penal servitude.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Cheong-a-yow was charged with highway robbery with violence, committed on the 28th May last, in British Kowloon, the victim being one Sit-Asin.

It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutor was a stone-cutter living at Too-kwa-wan. On the 28th May he was proceeding from that village to Yow-ma-tee, in company with a friend named Lee-a-fook. When they got opposite the joss-house, four men (of whom the prisoner was one) rushed out upon them and seized Sit-asin, his friend Lee-afook making good his escape. The prisoner seized the prosecutor by the throat, and held him while the others cut out his purse and stripped off his jacket. The purse contained half-a-dollar, some cash and other things. None of the property had been recovered. The prisoner was arrested by the Police on prosecutor's information, and the latter picked him out of the Gaol from a number of other men. Lee-afook did not pick out the prisoner at the Gaol, as he ran away so rapidly at the time of the robbery. He said he had identified him subsequently, but Mr. Hayllar admitted that this was of no importance whatever, and that the identity of the prisoner depended entirely on the prosecutor's recognition of him.

On this point his Lordship elicited from the prosecutor that he had known and lived near the prisoner at Too-kwa-wan, and knew him to be "a bad man." In reply to Mr. Hayllar, however, he said he was quite sure that it was that bad man who had robbed him.

Lee-afook excused his want of heroism by saying that he could not fight with four men all armed with swords, and he therefore ran away to call for assistance.

Mr. Hayllar—That's what is called a strategic movement in the rear.

His Lordship observed at the close of the case for the Crown that he did not think it necessary to call upon the prisoner for his defence. The identification amounted to nothing.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty.

Two further cases against the same prisoner were adjourned till this day, at 10 a.m., in order that a new jury may be empanelled.

At Salford two named Matthew Garroll and Samuel Fisher, have been sent to gaol for fourteen days each for singing and selling immoral songs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

19th July.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

"THE WIRE, SIR, THE WIRE."

Chan Akwei, a hawker in Aberdeen, who described his abode as "composite" in structure, having a wooden side, stone walls, without mortar, and a mat roof, said that while lying on his bed towards early morning he had felt something touch his feet. His wife and child were with him. Jumping up he drew the wooden bolt by which the door was secured, and looking out saw a thief running. Upon his calling to the man he ran towards the station, when two constables joined him in the pursuit. Having lost sight of the man, he had returned to his house, and found that a hole had been broken in the wall large enough to admit the body of a man, all the clothes that were hanging in the house had been taken, also some from above. 600 cash which were on the head of the bed had also [illegible] Sergeant had directed him to [illegible] and as he came some carpenters going to their work at the Aberdeen Docks told him that a constable had taken a man. He had gone to the Wanchai Station, and there been shown two jackets belonging to his son, a jacket and an apron belonging to his wife, and a jacket and a pair of trowsers of his own (produced), these had been in the house on the previous day. Inspector Orley stated that in consequence of a telegram received about 3.30 a.m. on the 19th, from Inspector Duggan, informing him that a burglary had been effected at Aberdeen, he had stationed two lukongs on the hill side where the roads from Aberdeen come to Wanchai, and then gone himself up towards the Gap. As day was breaking, he saw a man coming along the rocks below the Gap, and that he carried a bundle. Waiting until he came down he had then arrested him, this was about 4 a.m. On searching about 100 cash, two pawn-tickets and a small knife were found upon him; (pawn-tickets for a pair of shoes pawned two days ago, and trowsers pawned yesterday at Wanchai.) Complainant arrived at the station about 7 a.m., and identified the clothing. Remanded until the 20th instant.

SIKH CONSTABLES GAMBLING IN BARRACKS.

After an investigation which occupied the whole of the 18th instant, and was continued until nearly noon yesterday, the above case terminated in a conviction. The first defendant, drill sergeant Ameer Khan, No. 357, being fined $25, and the other three, Nos. 186, 233 and 235, $10 each. His Worship remarked that bad as the offence was in all the defendants, seeing that in the rules and regulations which were publicly and regularly read on parades, the act of gambling in Barracks was strictly prohibited. It was far worse in the person of the first defendant, who was an officer and a drill instructor, and should have held himself as an example to the whole force, from whom he had the right to demand the most implicit obedience, whereas he had sunk himself not only to the level of those over whom he had was placed, but to the lower level of a gambler,—a level so low as to seriously militate against his usefulness as an officer, however clever he might be in imparting a knowledge of that drill and exercise for which he had been found otherwise fit.

The prolonged investigation which had occupied so many hours of his Worship's patience, as well as that of the lawyer retained for the defence of the first defendant, was not without fruit of that particular sort which so often fails to the Junior Police Magistrate, in the examination, cross-examination, and re-examination of the witness P.C. No. 162, there was disclosed anent the charge of an adjourned gambling *séance* from the Barrack Room at the Central Station to Government House, *as a place abounding in comfort*, and thence to the Government Gardens, quite sufficient to warrant the committal of that detective, *en amiteur* on a charge of having wilfully given false testimony. The evidence of Cheung-a-yee, C.P.C. No. 54, who was on duty in the Government Gardens on the p.m. of the 14th instant, the day mentioned by P.C. No. 162, as that on which the gambling as above took place, was conclusive on this point:—He was there at one p.m., he saw three or four constables in the garden, they were walking about; there were neither sergeants nor corporals, no man with stripes; two of the men were in plain clothes; it was about 4 p.m., or a little past; the time was near the time when people drive. On looking round, witness recognized No. 162 as one of the party, and thought that he was at that time in uniform; could not recognize either defendant as of the party; they entered by the Western Gate, and took a turn or two round, and went out by the upper gate at the Albany. Witness had not noticed them sitting down; it was about a quarter of an hour from the time they entered until they went out. Witness was at the fountain when they came in: considered it was impossible that they could have been sitting gambling, as witness was walking about the garden during the whole time. The foregoing evidence, together with that of Nan Di, a barber at the Central Station, who swore positively to having shaved the first defendant in the Barrack room about 2 p.m. on the day in question, and who remembered "*four bells*" being struck in the Gaol while engaged in that operation, and was ready to swear upon the Koran to the facts spoken of, pointing to the fact that the story of P.C. No. 162 was a fabrication, and a tissue of falsehoods from first to last, this witness was placed in the dock, and charged with having made a false charge and given false testimony. Remanded until 10 a.m. this day, and bail demanded for the defendant in $200. It further appeared from the evidence of Captain-Superintendent Deane that the charge against the four defendants was sent before the Sitting Justice on the 15th, in consequence of a report made by Inspector Cradock to him about 11 a.m., in which P.C. No. 162 was mentioned; the four defendants having previously been only entered on the default book, at 10 a.m., when charged with gambling in Barracks, by Inspector Stroud.

LARCENY.

Chun-Aning, a blacksmith, was charged by Cheung-Aso, the master of the Tai-cheung Mat shop, No. 127, Queen's Road, as follows:—About 8 p.m. on the 18th, several Frenchmen came into the shop; while witness was talking with them several coolies followed in, and his attention was called to defendant, who had a mat value 90 cents, (produced) which he had removed from its place. Chan-Afuk, shop coolie, stated that he saw defendant take up the piece of mat and put it behind his back. To this charge defendant replied that he was carrying a box of cigars and a large melon for the Frenchmen, who offered a dollar in payment of their purchases, complainant had refused it as light weight; when he had said it was all right, complainant beat him and threw him out. Complainant, when recalled, rebutted this by the assertion that all the dollars of the Frenchmen were clean Mexicans. Defendant, who had only one hand, was committed for one month with hard labour.

FALSE CHARGE.

R. by Cheong-Akoon, a coolie at the Pokfolum Water Works summoned Sun-Akee, the foremen coolie, and Mok-sow-sin, coolie, as above, charging them with having unlawfully assaulted and beaten him at Pokfolum on the 16th instant. The case was discharged; both defendants asserted that they had been tied up, the one for a whole night, the other for two hours, but their stories otherwise negatived one another. Defendant replied that the first witness stole a jacket and 800 cash; the jacket was found in his bag, he had been told to pay the 800 cash, and he had undertaken to work it out; the whole story about being tied up was false.

LARCENY AFLOAT.

Mr. Charles Walrond Russell, mate of the British barque *New Margaret*, charged Thomas McCarty, of Ireland, Thomas Taylor and Frank Henry, West Indian Negroes, seamen as above, all shipped in Bombay, with stealing four bags of Fish Maws from the ship's cargo, between 7 p.m. on the night of the 17th and 5.30 a.m. on the 18th; also with stealing a bag of copper from the ship's stores, on or about the 9th inst.; also with stealing a quantity of sandal wood, about 22 piculs, on or about the 16th inst. On the evening of the 17th instant the carpenter battened up the forecastle. All the hatches leading to the hold were battened down. Witness and second mate slept upon deck. At 5.30 a.m. on the 18th, the attention of witness was called to the fact that the fore-scuttle hatch had been broken open; witness had gone forward and found it broken, and that four bags of fish-maws out of fifteen, which had been counted over the previous night, were missing. On reporting this to the master, he was directed to go to the Police hulk and make a complaint. A police boat came and a search was instituted in the fore-castle, but there was nothing found. There were nine men forward, of whom six were forward on the night in question, *i.e.*, the three defendants and the cook, the carpenter, and a man now sick in hospital. Two boys were sleeping on the upper forecastle. There was not any watch kept, because witness and the second mate always slept on deck. It was because the men were not trustworthy that the the hatches were battened down. The tarpaulin was found cut across, and the hatch broken open. All the hatches were battened down except that one which led down to the fresh water and coals. There were nine men forward altogether on the night of the 7th. He had made the charge from information received from one of the crew. These last three points were in answer to questions from the defendants. Edward Wolff, an able-seaman of the *New Margaret*, who joined the ship at Bombay, stated that on the day after their arrival, about breakfast time, a couple of Chinese came on board, witness saw one of these take away a bag of copper from the deck, he had seen the Chinese speak with the three men; the Chinese returned in five minutes after he carried off the copper, and paid some money to the first defendant, and gave two bottles of spirits to the second and third defendants, witness had two glasses of drink from defendants that day; on that day second defendant got drunk, and was taken to the police hulk that night; witness could not say how much money the Chinese gave to the first defendant, but the second and third defendant were both present. On the day after the sale of the copper the second prisoner went up to the first and said, "that money is not yours;" first prisoner replied "no, it is not mine;" the first prisoner then asked "do you want the money?" second prisoner said "no, I don't want it;" the prisoner then threw a piece of silver into the forecastle; either the first or second prisoner picked up the money and put it into his pocket. All the foremost hands were in the fore-castle at the time as it rained. This was before dinner on the third day after arrival. On that day the master paid off one of the crew. The first defendant went into the hold about breakfast time, he went by himself. Witness did not see him go into the hold, but saw him come out. He came out from the hold by the fore-scuttle, he put three or four pieces of Sandalwood through before him, and then came out. The carpenter and boy who were in the fore-castle beside witness said to first prisoner that he should not sell the wood, as he would get into trouble. The bum-boat-man was in the fore-castle, and put the wood below his dress, went up on deck and went over the side, and came back with a bottle of rum, and gave it to the first prisoner, he also gave him two straw hats. Second and third defendants were on shore that day; when they had remonstrated with first prisoner he had said that they should mind their own business. On the morning of Friday or Saturday last, witness had heard a noise on deck; he had got up and looked over and seen a boat under the bow. This was about 2 a.m., he had heard the hour on a ship's bell. He had spoken to the second prisoner, and told him about the boat, he replied, "It is not your business." Witness then went to the bows, and the boat went off. He had only spoken to the second prisoner, he had seen nothing taken away. On that same morning about breakfast the second defendant had said to witness, "Did you say anything to the mate about the boat?" to which he had replied, "No; I've said nothing to the mate;" and second prisoner remarked, "It has nothing to do with the mate." About 5 o'clock witness had spoken to all the crew, saying that the boat that was alongside in the morning had tried to pick off the copper from the ship's side as two nails were gone, when one of the defendants replied, "Those nails were gone before." On Sunday night all three defendants came on board; they had been drinking, and while knocking about the deck, had threatened him, and said that the first man who spoke about copper would get so much that he would go six months to Hospital. Witness was the only man on deck at that time, but they did not use his name. Both second and third prisoners made use of the expression; the first prisoner did not say anything. On the night of the 17th, about 9.15, witness had seen the first prisoner go into the hold through the fore-castle scuttle, and did not see him come out, he said that he was going in for his bed; the water was there and men frequently went in to procure water. On the morning of the 18th, about 4.45, he had seen that the fore-hatch was open; had not known that it was closed before. He had seen the defendants talking with the bum-boatman almost every day, but could not positively say that he had seen them talking with him on Monday or Sunday; he had seen the bum-boatman on board. The carpenter bought a bottle of gin, when he did so the defendants called the bum-boatman on one side, they spoke together, witness did not know what they had said to him, but had heard him say to them "I'll be ready at 11 o'clock to-night;" they then went on shore, and returned to the ship at about 4 or 5 o'clock, the same evening. To the Court:—I was afraid to speak of the stealing of the copper for fear I should be stabbed; witness was also afraid to speak about the sandal-wood; he had made a statement to the Inspector, and that was the first mention of the thing. On the evidence being read over to witness, he said: I saw the copper taken from the fore-castle instead of from below the long boat; could not say when it was removed into the fore-castle. I saw the Chinaman talk with the prisoners on the fore-castle, and shortly after the Chinese lifted the copper and walked off with it, and the prisoners were there, and did not leave until the Chinaman returned.

Remanded till the 20th instant.

SHANGHAI.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 18th notices the death of Mr. Ford, of the *Water Witch*, which took place under painful circumstances. It appears that on the night of the 11th he was going on board his ship, by the Le-pih-li jetty, opposite Shaw Brothers, where his sampan lay; but the water being rather rough, the sampan-man had taken the more sheltered inner end of the jetty instead of the outer corner, where he usually waited. Mr. Ford was observed by the sampan-man, to walk across to the place where the sampan usually lay, and suddenly disappear over the edge. It is supposed that, discovering the absence of the sampan as he looked from the edge of the pontoon, Mr. Ford turned suddenly round to discover its whereabouts, and that his foot slipped, and he fell into the water. The sampan man went to the place but could see no trace of his master, and after searching about for some time went off to the *Water Witch*, and reported the occurrence. Capt. Barton at once set enquiry on foot, and ascertained that the sampan man's statement was too well founded. Arrangements were made to recover the body, the cargo-boats at the place were moved away, and about 7 a.m. a native boat with grappling hooks searched and, on the first throw of the hooks, brought up the body about eight feet from the spot where the accident occurred. Mr. Ford was unable to swim, and probably struck the pontoon in falling, so that he did not rise to the surface, as at the place in which his body was found, there would have been no obstruction to his doing so. Mr. Ford was much respected by those who knew him, and his sad death will be greatly regretted.

THE EDINBURGH CHAMBERS MEMORIAL.

(*N. C. Herald.*)

In memorialising Parliament for the appointment of a Committee to investigate British relations with China, the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce has well and ably put the chief points at issue. The review extends over the whole subject of our intercourse—political, commercial and social, and the replies to the pointed questions pressed should not fail to result in a very considerable addition to our knowledge. The position of the Legation at Peking; its practical isolation from the centres of foreign trade; its anomalous predicament of being excluded from the right of Imperial audience, are topics on which much has been written, and regarding which probably most men, whether connected with the legation or not, have arrived at nearly similar conclusions.

The second series of questions, as to the causes of recent disturbances, whether they are attributable to one class only or spring from feelings common to the people at large, and whether they may or may not be attributable to the weak and vacillating course pursued by the Government of Great Britain, will, however, should the Committee be granted, evoke a very different series of replies, according to the party to which the witness may belong or the circumstances under which he may have been placed. As to the result of references to Peking, whatever the policy which dictated these references, there can again, the matter being one of hard fact, be little discrepancy amongst the witnesses. It will probably be acknowledged by all connected with such references, that within their experience, not one case has been satisfactorily arranged. No one ought to have more experience on these matters than the ministers and Chargés d'Affaires at Peking, and we believe Sir Rutherford Alcock and Mr. Wade will be found ready to confess frankly their inability to procure practical redress. That this inability proceeds from the weakness of the Central power, probably both one and other will be ready to state, but we have all along urged that this very weakness is the strongest refutation of the theory that redress should be sought at the capital. Not only does it place our own representative in a false position, but by exhibiting the weakness of the Central power to its subordinates, it has a worse disintegrating tendency than the opposite course of punishing where punishment is due. So far as there is a written law in China, there is no acknowledgement of the rights of foreigners; the illegality of foreign residence, of trading with nations outer and professing foreign faith, and in the present day just as much part and parcel of Chinese jurisprudence as they were a century ago. To these fundamental laws, the provincial governments have the right to appeal, so long as they continue part of the general code of the Empire; as the Imperial Government probably has not the power, even if it had the wish, to make the necessary fundamental changes, there remains the curious anomoly of the existence of laws directly at variance with the solemn engagements of the country. Where China a country governed on principles that really influence the ruling classes, such a state of affairs could not last; either the treaty would snap or the laws be amended. China, however, is a country of contrarieties; practice and principle are nowhere else so entirely separated, so that what to an outsider appears full of changes, is really in China only the normal state of affairs.

The third series of questions, as to what have been the results of the application of the two methods of pressure, is equally telling. What followed Mr. Medhurst's action at Tangchow and Woiquan, and what Mr. Gibson's dismissal from Formosa? In the one instance a large and profitable trade has sprung up, in what was considered the most hopeless of treaty ports; people from remote districts flock down to Chinkeang, to purchase for themselves the commodities they require; a better feeling personally between natives and foreigners has sprung up, and the remarkable fact that all the leaders in the Yangchow outrage have more or less come to grief, has not been without its influence on the minds of the people themselves. The agitator in fact had overstepped the mark, and few were more glad of his sudden fall than the middle-class Chinese of Yangchow and Chinkiang. The important questions of the growth of opium in China and its probable effect, of the alleged indisposition of the Chinese to trade with foreigners, and of the influence for good or evil of foreign missions, were too important subjects to be passed over, as was likewise the policy of appointing a High Commissioner to proceed to China for the investigation of the previous questions referred. Could a man of the requisite calibre be chosen, but little doubt would exist as the expediency of the appointment; but we have a faint and indistinct idea of a statesman on ceasent on a similar errand to the Ionian Islands, whose principal recommendation for that high office was a profound knowledge of ancient Greek. Should a similar reason lead to a High Commissioner for China, from amongst those most deeply versed in the Confucian Analects, we should not expect much from the investigation. Mr. Gladstone was, however, the Commissioner to the Ionian Islands, and Mr. Gladstone is now unfortunately Prime Minister of England. *Absit omen.*

HONGKONG GAMBLING.

(*Daily Telegraph, 27th May.*)

There are gambling-houses in Hongkong. To many people this announcement will be as deficient in novelty or interest as the celebrated remark of Mr. F.'s aunt, "There are milestones on the Dover-road;" but there is much more in these gambling-houses than the fact of their existence. They have been carried on under Government licence and authority. Can this be? Nothing wrong ever occurs in England. Industry and religion are our sole sources of delight. Epsom is a myth kept up by the newspapers to increase their circulation; and speculation in the City is nothing but a dream. At all events, whatever English vice exists is private, unprivileged and unsanctioned, allowed but not licensed, tolerated to any extent, but not officially recognised. In fact, personal immorality here is in something like the position of Dissent—known to flourish, yet not officially recognised by the advisers of the Crown. There is, some critics say, one exception—our public-house system. The law, according to Mr. Bruce, *does* give licence, sanction, and recognition to places that are injuriously multiplied; and thus, out of the vice of excessive drinking, the State makes a direct profit. But in Hongkong the British Governor has done what the Home Secretary could certainly not attempt. The native gambling-houses of Hongkong have been licensed, recognised, and protected by the State; they are regulated in the most effective way, and under the British authority Chinamen gamble for hours day and night, pursuing their favorite vice with steady affection. If Mr. Bruce re-opened Crockford's and established other "hells" about the East and West End, or if he issued licences to a certain number of gaming houses, giving them a monopoly, he would do here what a British Governor has done in Hongkong. So it has been hitherto; but now, after all kinds of well-meaning gentlemen, the Home Government has at length interfered, and Sir Richard Macdonnell, the present Governor, has received orders to "put an end to the policy of licensing gambling-houses." Thus will a foul stain on the British escutcheon be removed; thus will the purity of the British flag be once more asserted: thus will there be no further association of the name or authority of the sovereign with the terrible vice of gaming, which, in all countries and in all ages, has desolated so many homes and brought ruin on so many families.

Of course it would be high treason to assert that the advisers of the Crown and their Parliamentary supporters are entirely ignorant of the whole business. What cannot Parliament do? In the questions now before the House we notice one about the conveyance of linen in London cabs, a second about some local squabble in an Irish work-house, and a third about that great Empire of the future—the Federation of the Leeward Islands, the situation of which "every schoolboy knows." On these topics Parliament is all-knowing and ever-wise; and it can rule with practical genius every part of that British Empire on which the sun continually rises, but, strange to say, "never sets." Yet possibly there are some people who do not know everything, and therefore we may state a few facts. Hong Kong is a benighted little place, having no House of Lords or House of Commons, and it is ruled by a despot. The tyrant is an able, pleasant, and accomplished gentleman, Sir Richard Macdonnell, who has proved his governing power and administrative genius in more ways than one. For instance, soon after his arrival he discovered that the harbour of Hong Kong was the true "basis" of those piratical "naval operations" which in these seas are a terrible pest. Native ships came into the harbour and out of it, at their own not very sweet will; they had their exits and their entrances when and how they liked. European ships of all countries were registered and noted as to their coming and going, their names, cargoes, and destination; while the Chinese were chartered libertines nobody asked them any questions—nobody interfered with their movements. The Governor saw in this established anarchy the probable source of all the piracy in the neighbouring seas, and he issued a decree announcing, that after a certain date, all Chinese ships were to be registered and to give the proper harbour authorities every information. The Chinamen dreaded that they would never submit to such an unheard-of restriction. The oldest British inhabitants of Hongkong averred that any attempt to enforce the decree would end in rebellion, resistance, and destruction to the trade of Hongkong. But, like the official in "The Critic," the "Governor was firm." The decree was issued. The Chinese sulked for a few days; then opportunities of profit prevailed, and they re-entered the harbour to comply with the regulations. From that day a great blow was struck at piracy and all kinds of crime upon the high seas; and the Chinese learnt the lesson, so useful to the Oriental mind, that their European master was not a man to give way before cajolery or threats. We state this fact as a kind of explanation in itself of the ordinance respecting gambling-houses. "The Heathen Chinee is peculiar," as Mr. Bret Harte has observed; and in nothing is he so peculiar as in this, that gambling is with him not so much a pleasant occupation as a kind of mania: he will gamble at every interval of leisure, and will make leisure when he can. Native gambling-houses were scattered all over Hongkong. To put them down was utterly impossible, in face of the inveterate habits of the people; no police system, no espionage, could succeed in such a task. That broad fact is admitted by all. These houses were not only devoted to gambling; they were nests for all kinds of immorality and crime. Sir Richard Macdonnell issued a decree restricting their number, granting Government licences, putting them under police surveillance, making the keepers strictly responsible for order, and bringing them completely within the view and control of the law. The consequence has been a large decrease in local crime, and, as some say, a decrease in gambling itself.

An ordinary and diffident observer of the proceeding might well say that the Governor, accustomed to Chinese ways, serving on the spot, with a proved capacity for ruling men, probably knew best, and might be left to arrange so strictly local an affair. But the Colonial Office at home is not ordinary and not diffident. It has, therefore, instructed the Governor to put an end to the licensing system; so there will again exist in Hongkong scores, if not hundreds, of the old unlicensed houses, resorts of the worst characters, where crimes can be plotted without any check from police supervision. As to the eradication of the vice, we might as well try to alter the shape of Chinese eyes; it exists, and we can only place it under check and control. Sir Richard Macdonnell's plan saved the colony from an immense amount of disorder and crime. It was natural to the Chinese to be so regulated and so ruled; for, poor creatures, they have no Magna Charta, Habeas Corpus, or Bill of Rights. There was no popular discontent, no native protest against despotism, no vast public meeting with Ah Sin in the chair, no stirring of "the great heart" of Hong Kong on this momentous question—not even a park railing disturbed. But, then, if Hong Kong was satisfied, there were gentlemen here who were not. What matter the good attained? "This, sir, is a question of principle." The English Government may allow anything at all wicked, disgraceful, or foul to exist under its eyes or nose; but it never must give "official recognition" to anything impure. There are in London lanes where policemen dare not go by night; but then we are all right—they are not officially recognised. There are shameless women parading the streets, making a boast of their indecency; but then Mr. Bruce never honours them with even a wink of his official eye, although his other eye must have observed them very oft. There are houses where vice is a matter of system; yet thank Heaven, a British Government, though it knows them all through the police, has never "officially recognised" them. There are noisome dens where the overcrowded poor breed fever and small-pox, and little beings that ought not to be called children; but then we can wash our hands of all responsibility, for we Pharisees have no official knowledge of those sins and sinners. The opposite system in Hongkong has proved decidedly efficacious; but what is the use of our rule if we do not import the ways and manners of St. Pancras and Bermondsey into our Chinese dependency? Probably, if some day we conquer and annex China, our first care will be to apply to it all our local Rating Acts, cut it up into parishes, plant a clergyman in every district, and insist upon trial by jury for every offence. Then, in some distant age, we may contemplate improved Chinaman with every form of native and imported vice still flourishing, and none officially recognised. Thus, we shall, like true Britons and leading agents of civilisation, sweetly reconcile the principles of liberty and authority—the liberty of the subject to sin, and the right of authority to do nothing but collect taxes and punish criminals—when caught.

HOME NEWS.

(*Summaries from the London "Daily News."*)

SATURDAY, June 3rd.

Yesterday a dog show was opened at the Crystal Palace, and the exhibition, whether the shape, the size, or the quality of the animals is regarded, is described as being such as to gratify a love of the canine species.

In the Tichborne case yesterday the claimant underwent a long and searching cross-examination at the hands of the Solicitor-General. The witness was closely questioned respecting the will which he made at Wagga-Wagga, wherein he bequeathed a large amount of property which was not in existence. He explained that Mr. Gibbs, an attorney, had declined to advance him any money unless he had ample security, and he (the claimant), in order to obtain the sum he wanted, trumped up the document in question, Mr. Gibbs accepting it as genuine. The witness was also strongly pressed respecting the circumstances under which his friendship with Miss Kate Doughty was discontinued, exclaiming at one time that he was in "perfect confusion."

The claim of M. Lafitte, the well-known Paris banker and financial agent, against the liquidator of the limited company which bears his name, is now before the Lords Justices in Chancery on an appeal from a decision of the Master of the Rolls. The hearing was begun yesterday, and now stands adjourned.

In the calendar of the June sessions of the Central Criminal Court, which begin on Monday, there are four charges of murder. In the case of Edmund Walter Pook it is stated that an application to postpone the trial will be resisted in the interests of the prisoner. It will be sought to establish an *alibi* for the defence. Pook, while suffering from an epileptic fit on Thursday afternoon, bit his tongue and lips, and it appears that a point is to be made of his having had a similar seizure previously to the murder, with a view to account for the blood which was found upon his clothes.

There was another conviction at the Lambeth Police-court yesterday for the removal of a young girl suffering from small-pox without proper precautions having been taken. Two persons were fined £3 each for this offence.

At the Mansion-house yesterday some further evidence was taken in the case wherein an American named Dobson is charged with having been concerned in scuttling the English ship *Emeralda*, and the examination was again adjourned.

The late alleged attempt by a man named Boynton to murder Mdle. Cornaille D'Auka, of the Globe Theatre, was the subject of magisterial investigation yesterday at Bow-street. Evidence was taken to show that the lady went in fear in consequence of the defendant's importunities, and that he had annoyed and alarmed her. He now offered an apology, and promised never to molest the complainant again. The magistrate, however, required him to find two sureties to keep the peace.

At the Hammersmith Police-court yesterday M. Ingham resumed and concluded the inquiry into the charge of inhumanity preferred against a Mr. and Mrs. Carson. The male defendant was discharged, but his wife was committed on an indictment for manslaughter.

The *Situation*, the London organ of the Bonapartists, reproduces the letter from Prince Napoleon to M. Jules Favre, which appeared in our columns yesterday. In a short preliminary article it says that the hour had come for Imperialism to speak; the Sovereign to appeal to France from the work of their common enemies: the Princes of his family, his political coadjutors, and the writers animated by their

nature, and to perform the most terrible dramas. It would be a mistake, however, to suppose that the people are alone guilty, or that cannon is the only remedy. The Second Empire looked solely to the material amelioration of the working classes, and did nothing for public instruction, which is such a source of strenght to Germany. Nor did the Church do what she ought to have done. Instead of preaching the Gospel, she engaged in bitter controversies upon dogma, so that the political and religious *regime* of France during the last twenty years might be summed up in the words, "Scepticism at Paris; fanaticism at Rome." Father Hyacinthe concludes his letter by referring to the murder of the Archbishop of Paris as a confirmation of the mysterious law in virtue of which the innocent suffer for the guilty.

A good deal of animation was exhibited yesterday in the French Assembly, in consequence of the expected discussion on the elections of the Orleans Princes. M. Thiers, however, announced that the Committee had been unable to come to a decision on the subject, and he asked that the debate might be postponed until Thursday. The Committee was of opinion, he added, that the election of the Princes, and the repeal of the law exiling them from France, should be simultaneously settled.

Telegraphic communication with Paris will, it is expected, be re-opened at the end of the present week.

AMUSING APPLICATIONS TO COURTS.

Judging from the reports made to the Deputy Commissioner by the police officers, says the *Indian Daily News*, some of the most strange and extraordinary complaints are made by people at the thannahs. The proprietor of a boarding house complains that one of his lodger had cheated him, by inducing him to provide him (the lodger) with the necessaries of life on the promise that payment for the same would be made at the end of the month. A lady seeks the advice of the police as to what she is to do to cure her husband of the habit of coming home late at nights. A native female asks for the intervention of the police, so that her husband might be prevented from leaving the house after he had returned from his work. One gentleman complains about the boys in the next house whistling, and thus disturbing him while at prayers. A native reports the loss of his child, *nineteen* years of ago, and the police very good-naturedly bring home the prodigal son.

COUNT MOLTKE ON THE GERMAN SUCCESSES.

Count Moltke says in a letter to the poet Oscar von Redwitz, who addressed to him his "Song of the New German Empire:"—To the poet it is permitted to be prodigal. He sows with full hands diamonds and pearls, the stars of heaven and the flowers of the earth, and in the same spirit he bestows his praises. In this only can I receive your song comparing me to the great men of the past. These have been great also in adversity, and especially in adversity. We have had nothing but successes. Let it be called chance, destiny, fortune, or the ways of Providence—men alone have not done it. Conquests so great are essentially the result of a state of things which we can neither create nor dominate. The excellent but unfortunate Pope Adrian had the following words engraved on his tomb:—"How different is the action of even the best of men according to the times in which he lives! More than once the most capable has failed owing to the invincible force of circumstances, while a less capable has been carried by it to success." If I see myself constrained, not by a false and vain modesty, to consider as not deserved part of the praises bestowed on me, I am not the less indebted for them; for verses like yours may last longer than many a bronze or marble monument.

EXTRACTING A LION'S TOOTH.

The *Glasgow Herald* relates a story of the extraction of a lion's tooth in a menagerie in that city. The lion having been secured with ropes, the doctor mounted on a tub in front of the cage, and immediately set to work. A piece of wood was placed to the lion's mouth, and at once the beast made a snap. Then a pitchfork was held up, and placed in the mouth, kept it open, while the inside was thoroughly washed. Afterwards the doctor, pushing his arm between the bars into the lion's mouth, and running his hand over the teeth, found one of the grinders loose, and concluded that this was the cause of the animal's trouble. A terrible struggle ensued, but ultimately the doctor triumphed. By means of powerful forceps he extracted the loose tooth, which was found broken and diseased near the root. When the task had been completed the lion sank down completely exhausted, and while he lay steady and quiet the doctor cut the flesh over the jaw, and found the bone severely injured, if not broken. It was, however, deemed inexpedient to subject the beast to another operation, and the excision of the injured bone has accordingly been postponed until it is seen whether it occasions any serious inconvenience. Altogether, including the hour during which the animal was bound before the doctor set to work, the "operation" lasted about an hour and a half.

TWO PRECIOUS CONVERTS.

An English member of the Madras Bar in the enjoyment of some practice on the Malabar Coast, where Moplahs most do congregate, informed the High Court a few days ago that the Mahomedan church had had the good fortune of making a convert of him. He had commenced an action for divorce against his wife, on the plea, we assume, of incompatibility of temperament; the lady herself, who is much to be pitied, being, we are assured, morally blameless. But, as Mahomedanism confers on its votaries the unspeakable privilege of a plurality of wives, it was clearly a supererogatory task for the learned gentleman, after the change in his religious views, to carry on the case he had filed against his spouse. That his conversion is genuine is proved by his promptitude in availing himself of the rights of Islam; for early last week a young French lady proclaimed her belief in a mosque at Vellore, and was admitted into the fold of the faithful; and, on Thursday, the nuptials of the two converts, whose conversion was so opportune, was celebrated with becoming splendour. While the Maedanshom are to be congratulated on the acquisition of two precious converts to their faith, the members of the Bar of the High Court of Madras should derive satisfaction from knowing that they have at command, when knotty points of Mussulman usage tax the genius of the Bench, the rare experience of a gentleman who is an ornament to their profession.—*Madras Mail.*

A CURIOUS DEFAMATION CASE.

(*Bombay Gazette.*)

The late marriage of a young widow of the Kapole Banian caste has given rise to the question, which is being tried in the Police Court here, whether a certain form of excommunication is defamation of character. A little more than a month ago a young widow named Dhunborebaee was married by Mr. Madhowdas Raghunathgas, and only a few days afterwards Messrs. Gopaldas Madhowdas and Purshotumdas Monundas, the leaders of the caste to which the couple belonged, called a meeting of the caste, and it is alleged that at that meeting the defendants said that on account of their marriage Mr. Madhowdas and his wife were unfit to associate with the other members of the caste, and urged the caste to excommunicate them; and that Mr. Gopaldas read a paper to the meeting containing words to the effect that no member of the caste should have any communication with the newly-married couple, should have no connection with them in drinking, eating, or intermarriage, and that the bodies of the outcasts should not be touched by their caste-fellows after death. The two defendants are said to have induced members of the caste to sign that paper, and the prosecutor alleges that their object was to degrade him and his wife in the eyes of his caste-fellows and other Hindoos. For this Mr. Madhowdas charges the defendants with defamation of character. Such a case naturally excites very great interest, not only amongst the Kapole Banians, but in all sections of the community. Mr. T. C. Anstey conducts the prosecutor's case, and Mr. Green, lately an acting judge in Bombay, appears for the defendants.

The *Sactman* understands that, as the French treaty will not be renewed except upon altered conditions, the Chancellor of the Exchequer may ultimately propose a fixed duty on all foreign and colonial wines of 1s. 6d. per gallon.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

JULY 19TH, EVENING.

The market for Bengal drug has kept steady. Patna at $622½ cash, and $625 to 627½ credit; Benares, $600 to $602½ cash, $605 to $610 credit; Malwa, $635 to $640, nominal cash price. Patna on time, 7th sales, $616½ to $617½, sellers.

JULY 20TH, MORNING.

Patna, $622½ to $627½; Benares, $602½ to $610; Malwa, $635 to 645.

The share market is rather quiet. Banks, old, have changed hands at 44 per cent. for cash, and new at 40 per cent. A few Hongkong Fires have been done at $292 for cash, Chinas at $53, and Victorias at $43. A large business has been doing in Steamboats, but with a downward tendency, on a rumour this time, that the Company's boats require heavy repairs; this, however, is not generally credited, and consequently large settlements have been made at 37, 36 and 35 per cent. for cash, and 39½, 39 and 38 for end of September, cum June dividend. China and Japan Marine's are in demand at Tls. 43 to 44. Nothing doing in other Stocks.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—44 per cent. premium.
Hongkong Bank Shares, New—40 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,250 per share premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 44 per share premium.
Chinese Insurance Company.—$70 per share premium.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$292 per share premium.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$53 per share premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$43 per share premium.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—25 to 30 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—35 per cent. prem.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 40 per share premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—5 per cent. discount.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—20 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—63 per cent. discount.
Hongkong Distillery Company—10 per cent premium, nominal.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$19 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.... —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.. 4/4½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.... 4/5½ to 4/5¼
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3½
ON NEW YORK —
Private, 5 months' sight..... —
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....73½
Bank, 15 days' sight.....73⅝
Private, 30 days' sight.....73¾ to 73⅞

SALES ON JULY 19TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 7,000 piculs, at $2.07, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.
Vermicelli, 100 piculs, at $7.70, by Hop-hing to travelling merchant.
Saigon Rice, 9,000 piculs, at $2.02, by Hung-fung to Hongkong merchant.
Betel Nuts, 400 piculs, at $2.00, by Hung-fung to Canton merchant.
Betel Nuts, 200 piculs, at $1.90, by Hung-fung to Canton merchant.
Rhinoceros Horns, 5 catties, at $2,300.00, by Hung-fung to travelling merchant.
Bombay Cotton, 84 bales, at $16.65, by Parsee merchant to Man-hing.
Calcutta Cotton, 92 bales, at $13.00, by Parsee merchant to Tai-hing.
Grey Shirtings, 8-4lbs., 500 pieces, at $2.50, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
T. Cloth, 6lbs., 500 pieces, at $1.65, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.
White Sugar, 236 piculs, at $5.25, by Kin-hing-cheong to Hongkong merchant.
Black Sugar, 80 piculs, at $2.70, by Kin-hing-cheong to Hongkong merchant.
Cotton Yarn, No. 28-32, 50 bales, at $120.00, foreign merchant to Kin-hing-cheong.
Bombay Cotton, 42 bales, at $14.00, by foreign tai-chan to Hongkong merchant.
Almonds, 10 bags, at $50.00, by Hing-tai-foreign merchant.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1218 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. DOS REMEDIOS is admitted partner in our Firm from this date.
J. J. DOS REMEDIOS & Co.
1m 1116 Hongkong, 1st July, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE S. HARDY is authorized to sign our Firm, per procuration, in Foochow, from this date.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 804 Hongkong, 8th May, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS H. DE SILVER is admitted a partner in our firm from the 1st of October, 1869.
L. FRICKEL & Co.
tf 2002 Hongkong, 21st October, 1869.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. THEODOR PROBST, in our firm, ceases from this date.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong and China, 7th of February, 1871. [6m 25

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. EDWARD PETTIT in our Firm ceased on the 31st December last.
Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON was admitted a Partner therein on the 1st January.
DEACON & Co.
tf 397 Canton, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

HONGKONG STEAM BAKERY,
Office—Opposite the Oriental Bank.

MESSRS. D. NOWROJEE & Co., established in the year 1858, beg to inform their Customers and the public generally, that they have just set up a Steam Bakery in their premises, which has enabled them to reduce their rates, without interfering with the well known superior qualities of their Articles.

They are now enabled to offer their Bread and Biscuits of the best quality at following reduced rates:—

Square, Twist, Cottage, and French loaves	$0.07 per lb.
Soda and Cracker Biscuits, 6 lbs. tins	0.75 each.
12 " "	1.50 "
Butter and Sweet Biscuits	0.30 per lb.
Cabin Biscuits	0.07 "

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.

CAPTAINS are invited to inspect the new steam machine-made Soda, Cracker, Cabin and Ship BISCUITS, at the lowest rates.
D. NOWROJEE & Co.
tf 1431 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1870.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Sea Gull (str.)	Pike	Canton	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On the 28th instant.
LONDON	Chin Chin	Legrand	Hongkong	Norton, Lyall & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Rookwood		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Brunette		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Cingala	Stitt	Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Sir Henry Havelock	Pickthall	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Joseph Clark	Carver	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Rose M.	Pendleton	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. *via* YOKOHAMA	Alaska (str.)	Maury	Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On the 25th inst., daylight.
VALPARAISO AND CALLAO	Albertine	Abier	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, &c	Union	Le Balle	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Salacia	Jackson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Mary Hamilton	Mitchell	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Cannadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
ILOILO	Gipsey	Bernier	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	On the 28rd inst., at 11 A.M.
SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY	Gunga (str.)	H. Child	Hongkong	N. Kessowjee & Co.	On or about the 25th inst.
Do. Do. Do.	Sunda (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE	St. Roch	Grivel	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Fusiyama (str.)	Callaghan	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	La Puente	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Caroline	Paulsen	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,
SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG. NANKIN AND SZECHUEN ROADS, SHANGHAI.

Respectfully announce that in anticipation of the early arrival of their SPRING STOCK, they have greatly reduced the prices of their WINTER GOODS, an early inspection of which they solicit from intending purchasers.

SILKS, Plain, Fancy, and Shot.
NORWICH REPS, all wool WINCEYS, PLAIDS and CAMLETS.
JACKETS,
Cloth, Velvet, Silk and Sealskin.
The various CLANS on all Wool SHAWLS.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS,
Embroidered Lace COLLARS and CUFFS, the most approved styles.
In the Juvenile and Ladies' HOSIERY and UNDERCLOTHING will be found some special lines.
Gents. Wool HOSIERY,
SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, PANTS
DRIMBANS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS and VESTS,
SLEEPING SUITS,
DRESSING GOWNS.

Tailoring under the Superintendence of experienced CUTTERS.
Lounge COATS. Office do. Walking do. Visiting do. Dress SUITS. Light Texture OVERCOATS. } From the best English manufacturers.
Making to order, TWEED SUITS at very low prices.

The FURNISHING we have confidence in recommending that good value will be obtained
Brussels & Tapesty CARPETS.
Velvet Pile CARPETS.
A few made up Squares and Sofa CARPETS.
OIL CLOTH for Halls, Passages, Stairs, &c.
Coir MATTING and MATS.
All Wool REPS and DAMASKS, for Curtains.
TABLE CLOTHS, a large assortment.
The Eider Down QUILT.
Carriage and Travelling RUGS.
SAYLE & Co.

Ex S. S. "Priam."

LADIES' and Gentlemen's Kid GLOVES.
Billiard CLOTH.
Gentlemen's Twill SHIRTS, (new styles.)
WRISTBANDS.
A large parcel of Black SILKS, bought very cheap.
Muslin trimmed and Lace COLLARS and CUFFS.
Gold CORD.
UMBRELLAS.
SAYLE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st January, 1871.

FOR SALE.

ONE 8 H.P. Horizontal Steam ENGINE, with Boiler and Mountings, complete.
Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
One Columbian do.
One large Plotting MACHINE.
A Radial Drilling MACHINE.
One Crab WINCH.
One Self-acting SAW BENCH, complete, with one Saw.
One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
For particulars, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A MONTILLADO and SUPERIOR SHERRY, SUPERIOR MEDOC and SUPERIOR ST. JULIEN PORT, from Smith, Woodhouse & Co., Oporto. HENNESSY'S BRANDY, MARTINEAU'S do. } Received direct from Jerez, from Nathaniel Johnston & Sons, Bordeaux. Bottled in Cognac.
REYNOLDS & Co.
1, Wyndham Street,
Hongkong, 24th June, 1871. [tf 1073

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the NINTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;
besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work the *vade mecum* for all Public, Mercantile and General Offices.

As already announced, the Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Copies may be obtained at the *Daily Press* Office, and of the following Agents:—
Messrs. DROWN & Co., Swatow.
" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Amoy.
" HENGE & Co., Foochow.
" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Mr. J. R. BLACK, *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.
Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London.
Mr. G. STREET, Cornhill, London.
Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane, London.
Messrs. BATES, HENDY & Co., Old Jewry, London.
Mr. L. P. FISHER, Merchants' Exchange, San Francisco.

For Sale.

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 8½ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE,
Ex Str. "Bernard," just arrived.

RUSS. CIGARRETTES, "La Ferme."
Real Havanna CIGARS, in 1/16, 1/8 boxes.
Also,
English and American SNUFF and SMOKING TOBACCO.
FINEST CIGARS and CHEROOTS. { Cavite and Manila
MEERSCHAUM PIPES, &c., &c.
J. C. KRUSE,
Queen's Road, No. 10.
tf 1013 Hongkong, 15th June, 1871.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS. { Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

BREAKFAST CLARET, FOR FAMILY OR MESS USE.

125 BOTTLES OF VERY GOOD BREAKFAST CLARET. (Red Seal).
Selected by the undersigned, may be had for $24.
G. DUROST & Co.
3m 935 Hongkong, 31st May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

BRANDY, Fine Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
" MOSELLE.
Still HOCK.
F. PEIL,
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

FOR SALE.

A CHAMPAGNE,
VERZENAY, in Pints & Quarts.
SILLERY, Do. Do.
London XX STOUT, Do. Do.
J. M. ARMSTRONG.
tf 901 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE,
CHAMPAGNE:—
ROEDERER CARTE-BLANCHE.
ROEDERER CARTE-BLANCHE DORE.
ROEDERER GLADIATEUR.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for Hongkong and China.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1869.

THATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

NOW READY.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

L. FRICKEL & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS, GENERAL STOREKEEPERS, AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
1422 QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG. [Ag

HAWKINS' HORSE REPOSITARY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.
HORSES taken on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, always on hand for Sale.

HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.

HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier Major of Bengal Horse Artillery),
Proprietor.
tf 559 Hongkong, 18th April, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"MADRAS,"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1871. [tf 1224

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"BOMBAY,"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 19th July, 1871. [tf 1225

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
via
YOKOHAMA.

THE P. M. S. S. Co.'s Steamer
"ALASKA,"
Captain Maury, will be despatched, as above on TUESDAY next, the 25th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight, to Yokohama, and PASSAGE, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
7d 1229 Hongkong, 19th July, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"FUSIYAMA,"
Capt. Callaghan, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1201 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,
(Calling at Penang, if sufficient inducement offers, and Galle if necessary.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"SUNDA,"
will leave for the above places on or about the 25th instant.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office.
Hongkong, 15th July, 1871. [tf 1206

FOR SINGAPORE AND BOMBAY,
(Touching at PENANG and GALLE should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British Steamer
"GUNGA,"
H. Child, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 23rd instant, at 11 A.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
N. KESSOWJEE & Co.
3d 1210 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain La Puente, will have quick despatch to the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1220 Hongkong, 18th July, 1871.

FOR ILO ILO,
With immediate despatch.

THE A 1 French Barque
"GIPSEY,"
Captain Bernier.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1202 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Ship
"JOSEPH CLARK,"
Captain Carver, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1181 Hongkong, 12th July, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI,
With immediate despatch.

THE A 1 German 3-m. Schooner
"CAROLINE,"
Captain Paulsen, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1172 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SINGAPORE,
Will have immediate despatch.

THE A 1 French Barque
"ST. ROCH,"
Captain Grivel.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1178 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR VALPARAISO AND CALLAO,
Taking Cargo under through Bills of Lading for all Ports south of Panama.

THE A 1 British Clipper-schooner
"ALBERTINE,"
Captain Abier, will have quick despatch.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1174 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 13 years British Clipper-barque
"SIR HENRY HAVELOCK,"
Capt. Pickthall, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have quick despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1140 Hongkong, 4th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"ROCKWOOD,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1065 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"ROSE M."
Captain Pendleton, of 866 tons Register, will have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1195 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Barque
"BRUNETTE,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1163 Hongkong, 7th July, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 14 Years British Clipper Ship
"CINGALA,"
Stitt, Master, will load at this and Whampoa, and have early despatch for the above port, and has room for a limited amount of Cargo, for which apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 944 Hongkong, 1st June, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, WELLINGTON, AND AUCKLAND, NEW ZEALAND.

THE A 1 French Barque
"UNION,"
Captain Le Balle, has room for a limited amount of Cargo, and will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1003 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"SALACIA,"
Captain Jackson, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1002 Hongkong, 13th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"MARY HAMILTON,"
Mitchell, Master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1080 Hongkong, 26th June, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 French Ship
"CANNADIENNE,"
Capt. Equin, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have a quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1148 Hongkong, 5th July, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With General Cargo, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged.

THE A 1 British Barque
"CHIN CHIN,"
342 Tons, Captain Legrand, will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1038 Hongkong, 20th June, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 Dutch Clipper-barque
"AEROLIET,"
Captain van der Eb, of 669 Tons Register.
Apply to GRÜN & Co.
tf 1207 Hongkong, 15th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE New A 1 American Barque
"ESCORT,"
Captain Nicholls, Tons Register 636.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1203 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 French Clipper-barque
"GIPSY,"
Captain Bernier, Tons 472 Register.
And,
The A 1 French Clipper-barque
"JACQUES SEURIN,"
Tons 450 Register.
Apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1175 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, AND OTHER MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ORISSA*," Captain P. S. TOMLIN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on FRIDAY, the 21st July, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, and Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 20th instant.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE Steamship "*CHINA*," Captain COBB, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 12th August next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*CHINA*" will be due at San Francisco September 12th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard. The time between San Francisco and New York by First-class Passenger trains is six days and twenty hours; and the distance 3,312 miles.

The Silver Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Through Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, and San Francisco, for the Overland Railroad, and to Europe by connecting Lines of Steamers. The Overland Railroad Companies *Guarantee* 12 days time for Silk and 18 days for Teas and General Merchandise, between San Francisco and New York.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued for Yokohama and other Japan ports at one and a half regular rates.

Value and weight of Parcel Packages required; all Packages should be marked to address in full.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th prox. No Parcel Packages received after 5 P.M. same day.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, July 13th, 1871.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Nagasaki.—Per Steamer *Africa*, at 11 A.M. to-day, the 20th instant.

For Swatow and Amoy.—Per *Sunshine*, at 1:30 P.M. on Saturday, the 22nd instant.

For Singapore and Bombay.—Per *Ganges* on Sunday, the 23rd instant, at 10.30 A.M.

MAILS BY THE "*ENGLISH PACKET*."

The English Contract Packet "*ORISSA*," will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at noon.

Money Orders on any of the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom will be granted until 5 P.M. on the 20th instant.

The Post-Office will be open until 7 P.M. on the 20th instant.

Letters, &c., may be posted during the night in the box left open for their reception.

Letters for registration will be received until 10 A.M. on the 21st instant.

Letters may be posted until 10 A.M. on the 21st instant, without late fee.

Extracts.

The Serpent's Sagacity.

Toward the middle of the day, while I was travelling a little in advance of the party, I perceived, by the side of the road, a boa coiled up and apparently asleep. Our Indians were anxious to kill him, but I forbade their doing so. As the ground was open, and free from rocks and bushes, I was desirous of testing the sagacity of this serpent, of which I had heard so much, and ascertain how he would proceed to extricate himself from his perilous position. At first he remained perfectly motionless, as if deliberating upon his course of action. Soon, however, he commenced crawling away backwards, his threatening head protecting his retreat. His neck, during the execution of this manœuvre, was much contracted, so that in case of danger he could dart it forward with the more force. Our dog endeavoured to attack him at some unguarded point, but he could not evade the vigilant eye of the reptile, who throughout his retreat preserved his defensive attitude. Having reached the foot of a tree, he slipped his tail into a hole in the ground, into which his body gradually followed, finally followed by his head, which so long as it was visible maintained its attitude of menace.—*Travels in Central America, including Accounts of some Regions unexplored since the Conquest. From the French of the Chevalier Arthur Morelet. By Mrs. M. F. Squier.*

Cromwell's Peers.

Cromwell had nominated sixty-three members of the newly-created second House. The nomination of this assembly, which was designed to be a body superior to the other House, and which would naturally provoke comparisons with the old House of Lords, was necessarily a difficult task; and it is not astonishing that Cromwell was not successful. As on the occasion of his naming the Barebone's Parliament, he did his best to procure the services of men of birth and station. Seven English peers were called to the new House, the Earls of Warwick, Manchester, and Mulgrave, Viscount Say and Sele, Lords Falconbridge, Eure, and Wharton; but of these only Lord Falconbridge, who had married Cromwell's daughter, and Lord Eure consented to sit. Lord Broghill, an Irish peer, afterwards Earl of Orrery, a restless intriguer through the whole period of the Civil War and of the Commonwealth, and afterwards in the reign of Charles the Second, and now a zealous supporter of Cromwell, eagerly accepted a nomination. One Scotch peer, the Earl of Cassilis, was nominated, and did not sit. Lord Lisle, the eldest son of the Earl of Leicester, the two sons of Lord Say and Sele, Montague and Howard, were on the list, together with most of Cromwell's councillors and several of his officers. Whitelocke, St. John, and Glyn represented the law. Of his own family, Cromwell named his two sons, Richard and Henry, his brother-in-law Desborough, and son-in-law Fleetwood, besides Lord Falconbridge; Lambert had now quarrelled with him. Three of the members who had been excluded from sitting in the Parliament in the former year were nominated, Popham, Sir John Hobart, and Sir Arthur Haselrig. Popham and Haselrig scorned the proffered honour; and it is difficult to understand how Cromwell could have expected Haselrig's acceptance. Pride, Barkstead, Hewson, Goffe, Berry, and Thomas Cooper, colonels in the army, who had originally pursued various trades, and were not men of fortune or social position, threw ridicule on this assemblage, and the number of the more distinguished nominees who refused to accept their nominations reduced this new "other House" to about forty of Cromwell's personal adherents. The debates in the two subsequent Parliaments, of which full reports have been preserved, show the general contempt felt for this assembly, and the large share which this part of the constitution had in creating difficulties for Cromwell and his successor.—*A Life of Anthony Ashley Cooper, First Earl of Shaftesbury: 1621-1683. By W. D. Christie, M. A., formerly her Majesty's Minister to the Argentine Confederation and to Brazil.*

Elevating the Host.

Sir Robert, (Peel,) after a hearty laugh, said, "Well, now, I will give you an instance of wit in the higher orders of that remarkable people. When the old Duke of Richmond was Lord-Lieutenant, and I was his Chief Secretary, the mayor of Dublin, a wine merchant, better known by the familiar appellation of "Claret Sneyd," invited his Grace, Lord Chief Justice Bush, myself, and other rather conspicuous public functionaries to a banquet. When the cloth was removed, and the wine had circulated very freely, six servants entered the room and placed on the table twelve bottles of undecanted claret—the original corks being drawn and silver-topped ones substituted in their place. "Now," said the mayor, "I beg to tell your Grace and the other gentlemen who honour me with their company, that these are the last bottles in my cellar of the finest claret vintage ever known; and I hope not a soul will think of rising till they are emptied." You should be told that, during and after the dinner, the Duke had been making merry at the expense of Chief Justice Bush, who was a Roman Catholic; twitting him on the absurdities, as he was pleased to call them, of some of the dogmas of his Church. His Grace's good-humored banter was borne with philosophic equanimity by its subject. It so fell out, that the first person in the party to succumb to the juice of the grape was the worthy mayor himself, who fell prostrate below the table. The Duke, who could carry a great quantity of wine himself without being affected by it, and was physically a very powerful man, leaned over his chair, caught hold of the collar of the mayor's coat, and, with a little help from me, hoisted him up, and planted him upright again in his armchair. Bush, on witnessing this exhibition of strength, thus retorted on the Duke: "Your Grace has amused yourself a good deal this evening by joking me on my religion. But, after what I have just witnessed, I am persuaded that all you said in discredit of my faith was said in mere badinage, and that you are yourself a far more advanced Catholic than I am." Duke of Richmond (loq.): "How do you make that out, Bush?" Chief Justice: "Because I have seen you do that which I should never have had the temerity or irreverence to do. I have seen your Grace assist in the elevation of the Host."—*A Memoir of Charles Mayne Young, Tragedian, with Extracts from his Son's Journal. By Julian Charles Young, A.M., Rector of Hemington.*

A Shocking Shipwreck.

ALLEGED DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF A SHIP-MASTER.

(*Bombay Gazette*)

A singularly pathetic report of the wreck of a bugalow was made on Thursday to Mr. Corke, First Assistant Master Attendant, by a Mahomedan who had been a passenger on board the craft. On the 28th of April the buggalow left Mangalore with a general cargo for the Persian Gulf. When she had been only eight days at sea, a storm, described by the passenger as a typhoon, arose. The cargo was thrown overboard, but the craft got unmanageable and latterly foundered, leaving the crew and passengers to struggle on the water tanks (as says a survivor) and fragments of the wreck—for the jolly boat had eye then been stove in. Fifteen men clung to one tank, nineteen to another—the passenger who has given an account of the affair being of the former party. For twelve days, he says, they were driven about, and only then did they sight a steamer. He is of opinion that those on board her saw the condition of him and his comrades and must have understood their signals; but, he says, "although our supplications were repeated and our danger represented the captain gave a deaf ear to us." Thirteen men had died from starvation ere that; nine died afterwards—only three surviving to be picked up near Goa by a cotya and brought to Bombay. Surely those of the steamer (if the story of this survivor be correct) will have some pangs of conscience when they learn the result of their desertion; possibly they may meet their deserts. As to the nineteen men who got on the second tank, their lives seem to have fallen in more pleasant places, for a telegram has just been received from Aden stating that they have arrived there. We subjoin the report made by the passenger to Mr. Corke, who on hearing of his arrival sent for him to give an account of the wreck:—

"I, Khummis bin Mahomed, a native of Linga, do hereby declare that I was a passenger on board the bugla Mahomudy, which vessel sailed from Mangalore on the 28th of April, with a general cargo to the Persian Gulf. On or about the 5th of May, at 7 A.M., it came on to blow very hard and rose to a typhoon, which lasted about ten days. The nacoda, for the safety of the crew, ordered the cargo to be thrown overboard, but this measure did not relieve the bugla. The sea breaking in all directions, the rudder parted and rendered the vessel entirely unmanageable. The jolly boat stove in, the nacoda ordered the mast to be cut down to relieve the vessel. The measure did not at all alter our position. The crew were completely knocked up, the sea began to pour in from all directions, caused the vessel to founder, launching forty-five of our number to the mercy of the waves. Nineteen men clung to one of the water tanks, myself, the nacoda and thirteen of our crew to the other; and the remainder to the fragments of the wreck that were floating near them. Shortly after this melancholy accident we parted company. Twelve days after this occurrence, three men that were in my company died from starvation. On the day these men died we sighted a steamer to which we signalled by flying our clothes, hailing and making different signals with our hands. Our distressed position was no doubt observed by people on board the steamer, as she came nearly within our reach and remained about an hour and a half, but did not think proper to relieve us from the watery grave. Although our supplications were repeated and our danger represented, the captain gave a deaf ear to us. The steamer had a straight stem and a red band round her funnel. She went away from us after stopping nearly one hour. We were eighteen days in this perilous position previous to the steamer coming near us. Three men had died, and after the steamer left us nine other men died. Lastly three of us were picked up by a cotyá, somewhere near Goa, and landed at Bombay yesterday (Wednesday) evening. We were in the water for thirty-six days from the date that the bugla foundered and the date that we were picked up. The other nineteen men that had been hanging on to the water tank were fortunately landed at Aden. This information I have received since my arrival in Bombay."

Strange Outrage.

An atrocious outrage was recently attempted at the entrance to the Globe Theatre. A little after midnight a carriage was waiting at the door of the theatre to convoy M'dlle d'Anka, the actress, home. To it she was escorted by Mr. Mansell, the manager, and just as both were on the pavement, within a few feet of the carriage steps, a well-dressed man approached M'dlle d'Anka, and presented a pistol at her. Mr. Mansell saw the movement, and quickly disengaged his arm from that of M'dlle d'Anka, and dealt the man a blow, which knocked him down. At the same moment the lady swooned from fright, and Mr. Mansell having caught her in his arms to prevent her falling on the flags, the would-be assassin managed to escape, although the affair brought together a small crowd composed of those who usually congregate about the theatre. The perpetrator of the outrage was apprehended on Wednesday at the door of the same theatre, where he came about eleven o'clock, with a box for Mad'lle d'Anka, which proved to contain a pistol bullet. He was conveyed to Bow-street police station, where Mad'lle d'Anka attended and identified him. On Friday he was brought up at Bow-street Police-court, being described as George Boynton, aged 20, of Chichester-terrace, Paddington. Mad'lle Cornelie d'Anka said that on Monday night last, as she was proceeding home in her carriage, she saw the defendant in a Hansom cab following her. It was near Piccadilly. He had a pistol in his hand, and he presented it to her eyes. The cab was then proceeding by the side of her carriage. She spoke to a policeman, but the cab drove off. She saw the defendant at Epsom races. He said, "Will you marry me?" and she replied, "You are very English to ask me so cold." He said it was the fashion, and he told her he was worth £10,000 year. Cross-examined: He had previously written two letters to her. She did not answer the first. In answer to the second she said should be charmed to see him in a private box at the left side of the theatre; he was to wear a red rose if he wished her to see him. He did not appear in the box, and she inferred that he could not afford a box.—(A laugh.) Mr. Flowers remarked that she probably intended it as a test of his pecuniary capacity. Witness replied that she did. He called once or twice at her house, but she was not at home. She had expressed her wish to see him in a box before she gave him an audience. She only wrote to him once, but she had received eight or more letters from him. Mr. Flowers said if a hundred letters had passed between the parties, it would not excuse the defendant for presenting a pistol at the lady's head. Witness said she went to the Oaks with a lady, and the defendant was with them, but she paid for the carriage.—(Laughter.) There was no dispute between them, but when she saw him on Monday she told him she did not want to marry him. He looked annoyed. Mr. Lewis asked if she did not consent to marry him if he would bring a lawyer to prove that he was worth £10,000 a year. Witness replied—"You must express that to me in French." It was a bright moonlight night. She saw the reflection of the light on the pistol, and she fell back in the carriage, thinking that she was killed.—(Laughter.) Mr. Richard Mansell, lessee of the Globe Theatre, said that he accompanied the complainant to the stage door of the theatre on Tuesday night after the performance was over. A message had been sent in. He saw the defendant standing there with what he believed to be a pistol in his hand. It was something bright and glittering. On Wednesday a box addressed to the complainant was left at the theatre, which on being opened was found to contain a leaden bullet, wrapped up in wadding. On seeing the defendant afterwards witness gave him into custody, and he was taken to the police station, but the charge was not pressed. Mr. Lewis said he could not excuse the conduct of the defendant, which was highly reprehensible, but he assured the court that he had never the slightest intention to harm this lady, respecting whom he had not one single word of blame to offer. On the night when he tried to speak to her from his cab he had nothing in his hand but his pocketbook, but it so happened that this article was ornamented with brass mountings, and this, no doubt, was what glittered in the moonlight, and deceived the too suspicious eye of the complainant, as well as the lessee of the theatre. With regard to the box it would be seen that, although it contained a bullet, it implied no threat to her. Indeed there were some words in French written inside "*Pour notre ami,*" which showed at once that it was intended for another person, "for our friend." Mr. Flowers asked if what was meant was a supposed rival. The stage-door keeper said the box was never given to M'dlle. d'Anka, because he felt certain, from the weight of it, that it did not contain a trinket or jewel, such as was sometimes left for ladies at the theatre.—(A laugh.) Complainant said the inscription in French appeared to her to mean "For you, my dear friend," although it was imperfectly expressed. Mr. Lewis urged that the whole affair was the foolish freak of a very young man—a young man barely 20, although looking 25 or 26—and he trusted that the solemn pledge which he was prepared to give on his behalf, that he would never pursue or annoy the complainant again, would satisfy the prosecution. Mr. Flowers said he could hardly permit the defendant to go without finding two sureties for his future good behaviour. Even if there had been no pistol at all, his conduct had been most reprehensible, and he must be bound over in two sureties of £50 each to keep the peace for six months. The defendant was then liberated on bail.—*Albion.*

TAXING MARRIAGES.—The Indian Government has done a very ungracious thing. It has withdrawn the tax on feasts, and put it on marriages. Feasts are luxuries, and so are marriages, (in some cases,) and luxuries ought to be taxed; but it is also a luxury to be allowed to remain a bachelor, therefore bachelors ought to be taxed. Unfortunately such a tax would be unremunerative in India. It is stated that the Indian marriage tax will reach *every* Hindoo in the land, for every Hindoo is married, and the dreadful cost of those marriages is one of the evils that men like Sir William Muir are trying their best to reform.

A SHOCKING AFFAIR.—We learn from a correspondent at Beypore that the Rest House Superintendent, Mr. Hodson, died on Thursday last during a scuffle which took place at the rest house between him and a European named Sherry, who arrived there in search of employment, and who, it seems, was allowed to reside in the house. The deceased and Sherry were regaling themselves, and after a goodly quantity of country liquor had been consumed, it was agreed to have a "round," which resulted in the death of Hodson, who fell under the fatal blow. Sherry, unconscious of what had befallen his antagonist, endeavoured to lift him by the hair, when he found Hodson dead, and informed the neighbours of the unfortunate occurrence. Hodson leaves a widow; he formerly belonged to the army and bore a good character.—*Madras Standard,* June 5.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents,*
Hongkong and Shanghai.

tf 970

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks, at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANÇAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANÇAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of ..... 5,000,000 frcs.
Offers to the Assured the Security of a collective Capital of ..... 17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $30,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.

tf 538 Hongkong, 17th March, 1869.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rate		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼ of the annual rate		
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	"	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	"	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY. SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits,* divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.

tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Above 1 month, and not exceeding	1 month	¼ of the annual rate	
	3	"	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding	6	"	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1865.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	¼ of the annual rate.		
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	1	do.	do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.

tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821,
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, *Sterling.*

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.

tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	1 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ per cent
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	½ per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	¾ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 "

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 888 Hongkong, 10th March. 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	½ of the annual rates		
Not exceeding 1 month	¼	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months...	½	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	¾	do.	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.			

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼ per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	⅜ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1 per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅛ per cent		
Not exceeding	1 month	¼ per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding	3	"	⅛ "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding	6	"	¼ "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1			"

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 471 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

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E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH,
BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER.
(LATE PATERSON & HANDLEY),
70 E. Praya West.
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1631 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

成興記號
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1y 689 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

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IMPERIAL QUARTO.

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EDKINS.—Progressive Lessons in the Chinese spoken Language; with lists of common words and phrases and appendix containing the laws of tones in the Peking dialect. By Joseph Edkins, London Missionary Society, Peking. Second edition. 8vo., pp. vi. and 104, sewed. Shanghai, 1864. 14s.

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